

REMARKS

There are 30 claims pending in the application, comprising claims 52-81, for the Examiner's review and consideration.

In the present Office Action, claims 52-67, 71-73, and 77-81 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fox et al. (Adapting to Network and Client Variability via On-Demand Dynamic Distillation; ACM, October 1996) (cited by Applicant in IDS) (hereinafter "Fox") in view of US Patent No. 6,343,318 to Hawkins (hereinafter "Hawkins") (cited by Applicant in IDS). Claims 68, 69, 74, and 75 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fox-Hawkins in view of US Patent Application No. 2003/0067940 to Edholm (hereinafter "Edholm"). Claims 70 and 76 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Fox-Hawkins in view of US Patent No. 6,185,535 to Hedin et al. (hereinafter "Hedin").

Before addressing the rejection, brief review of the features of the present invention may be helpful. The present invention, as defined by the claims, is primarily directed to a method of and system for transferring data over a wireless communications network. A wireless device user desiring to browse a Web page will send a request over the wireless communications network to the Web server via the client process using a transport protocol suitable for transmission over a network, such as one based on UDP/IP. The protocol includes an element which identifies the type of wireless device making the request and the type of wireless communications network to which the wireless device is connected. The Web server receives the request and transmits the request over the Internet to the destination server containing the desired Web page. The destination server receives the request and returns the requested Web page to the Web server. The Web server parses the Web page to remove data that is not displayable on the wireless device and transmits the parsed Web page over the wireless network to the wireless device for display to the user.

Fox is directed to performing adaptation mechanism that uses datatype-specific compression on semantically typed data. As described on page 161, section 1.3.1; page 162, section 2.1; and page 163 section 3.1 of Fox, this technique uses a proxy server, located logically between a client and a content providing server, to retrieve content from Internet servers on the client's behalf, determine the high-level types of various components (e.g., images, text runs) and employ the appropriate compression engine to compress the datatype-specific data object while

preserving most of its semantic content (distillation as defined in section 1.3.1). Fox further defines distillation process as "there are limits to how severe a degradation of quality is possible before the source object becomes unrecognizable, but we have found that order-of-magnitude size reduction are often possible without significantly comprising semantic usefulness." Thus, Fox requires the distillation process to be limited to a recognizable form without significantly comprising semantic usefulness, and NOT remove non-displayable data, as is the case in the present invention as is claimed.

Hawkins is directed to a system having a distributed web site for mobile-device-ready web pages, where the web site is distributed between a client, a proxy server and a web server. These web pages, now typically thought of as WAP pages, are directed to smaller sized web pages that are pre-configured for a mobile device (*see*, col. 10, lines 51-52; col. 11, lines 61-66; col. 6, lines 32-46). Hawkins is further directed to a system for requesting forms for data entry for use in the mobile device, rather than for requesting web site to browse through to view different Internet web content (*see*, col. 13, lines 1-9). In addition, Hawkins uses Compact Transfer Protocol (CTP) to structure requests and responses between the wireless client and associated proxy server. As described by Hawkins, CTP has roughly the same functionality as HTTP when accessing web content and POP3 and SMTP when sending or retrieving messages (*see*, col. 161-162, lines 10-12). Generally, the CTP request is sent wirelessly using reliable message protocol (RMP), where RMP protocol is built on top of UDP (*see*, col. 165-166, lines 3-5; col. 245, line 48; Fig. 5). Further, the Office Action relies on the wireless client sending a CTP request that tells the proxy server that the wireless client is a particular wireless communications device.

With respect to the rejection of independent claims 52 and 60, these claims recite, among other things, wherein the transport protocol includes an element that identifies the type of wireless device that is making the request. These features are not taught or suggested by Hawkins but they were rejected in the Office Action as being obvious. As discussed above, Hawkins utilizes a CTP request that tells the proxy server that the wireless client is a particular wireless communications device. CTP is an application layer protocol (HTTP is an application layer protocol, *see*, for example, TCP/IP foundations, page 56) that utilizes RMP/UDP/IP stack to transfer its message, and as such, the process of informing the proxy server the particularity of the wireless communications device is different from the present invention as claimed. In the

present invention, as noted above, the transport protocol includes an element that identifies the type of wireless device that is making the request and not the application layer protocol. Using the transport layer for this purpose is advantageous over the application layer, in that for example, it is more efficient (e.g., less overhead to transmit and thus quicker availability for use by other applications). Accordingly, withdrawal of the rejection of claims 52 and 60 is respectfully requested. Since independent claims 52 and 60 are allowable, claims 53-59, and 61-81 that depend therefrom are also allowable.

In addition, claims 52 and 60 recite, among other things, parse data elements contained in the received web pages and remove non-displayable data elements from the web pages to generate displayable web pages based on the wireless device type of the requesting wireless device. These features are not taught or suggested by Fox but they were rejected in the Office Action as being obvious. As noted above, Fox utilizes a compression engine to compress the datatype-specific data object while preserving most of its semantic content. Fox requires the distillation process to be limited to a recognizable form without significantly comprising semantic usefulness, and NOT remove non-displayable data, as is the case in the present invention. Accordingly, withdrawal of the rejection of claims 52 and 60 is respectfully requested based on this additional reason. Since independent claims 52 and 60 are allowable, claims 53-59, and 61-81 that depend therefrom are also allowable at least for the same reasons.

In sum, the present invention as defined by the claims provides solutions that were not known or contemplated by the cited references and which further provide benefits that distinguish it over the cited prior art.

For the foregoing reasons, applicant submits that all of the claims are patentable over the cited art and respectfully requests reconsideration and an early indication of allowance. The Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned if any additional information is required.

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date

Respectfully submitted,


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